THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 10 CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 15th, 1931 No 8

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE Parliament of Canada adjourned on April 1st to the 13th, for the Easter recess. This gave me the opportunity to come West and visit my farm and also to spend three days in the offices of the United Farmers of Alberta. At home I was able to meet friends and neighbors and inquire of them as to how they were getting along, and as to their hopes of the coming crop season. Their replies were not encouraging. They had little hope of higher prices and less hope of reducing production costs, because of the still relatively high prices of the things they have to buy. Strong resentment was expressed against the banks, inasmuch as they refuse to extend credits for spring operations. Farmers who in former years found no difficulty in securing credit are now refused. The bankers state that farmers who are entitled to credit are being accommodated. If the small number who are receiving bank credit is an indication of the bankers' opinion of the condition of Western agriculture, then it must be assumed that the Canadian bankers believe that Western agriculture is insolvent.



Our organization has pointed out on many occasions that financial institutions run for profit and not for service are unsatisfactory. In a time of stress they have failed miserably to provide even reasonable credit facilities to our greatest industry. The experience of the past year has demonstrated conclusively the inadequacy of our present banking and financial system to meet the requirements of our industry, and the imperative need for a new system.

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Necessity compels us to produce. What of the disposal of our products?

Recently there was held in Rome a conference of the International Institute of Agriculture. The conference was called for the purpose of considering ways and means of dealing with the abnormal world wheat situation. During the discussion the delegates from the Danubian states demanded that they be given a preference in European markets as against countries such as Argentina, Australia, United States of American, Canada and Russia. The representatives from the latter countries could not agree to such a proposal. Canada's High Commissioner in London, the Hon. Howard Ferguson, finally presented a resolution inviting representatives from the chief wheat exporting countries to a conference to be held in London, commencing May 16th. This resolution was adopted and the conference ended.

I am looking forward to the London conference with some hope. Apart from some catastrophe such as a world-wide crop failure or a war (the occurrence of which would itself be an irreparable calamity) the forthcoming conference offers the only prospect of bringing to an end the cutthroat competition in the sale of wheat at prices much below the cost of production. The most significant feature of the proposed conference is the attempt of the countries I have named to co-operate on an international basis in a matter that vitally concerns their welfare. A successful termination of the conference will probably involve international agreements between the countries concerned. These accomplished, we shall arrive at the crux of the problem in so far as individual wheat growers in Canada are concerned. International agreements to be effective must be honored. Such a possibility as I have outlined must mean the disposing of Canada's wheat through one agency. The make-up and control of this agency will be important to the producer. Shall it be created by

(Continued on page 7)



The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains a Department of Development, the chief function of which is to initiate, stimulate and foster the development of natural resources in the territory served by its lines. The Department is continually engaged in obtaining and distributing reliable information regarding a wide variety of these resources, developed, partially developed, or wholly undeveloped, included under five main groups—minerals, forests, agriculture, fisheries and water power.

Rails *and* Resources

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NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Hold Succesful Meetings

H. Critchlow, U.F.A. Director, and Donald MacLeod, M.L.A., recently concluded a series of successful meetings in the Stoney Plain constituency.

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Junior Conference Fund

Previously acknowledged, $60.00. Telford Juniors, 5.00; Naco U.F.A. Rally Ass'n., 5.00; Sexsmith Juniors, 10.00; Broadview U.F.A., 5.00; Netherby Juniors, 5.00; Claremont U.F.W.A., 5.00; Tofield U.F.W.A., 5.00; Milo U.F.W.A., 5.00; Naco, U.F.W.A., 5.00; Tees U.F.W.A., 5.00; Namao U.F.W.A., 5.00; 3 F's Juniors, 5.00; Winona, U.F.W.A., 5.00; Gleichen U.F.W.A., 5.00; Brant U.F.W.A., 5.00; Coaldale U.F.W.A., 5.00; Excel U.F.W.A., 5.00; Midway U.F.W.A. 5.00; Sedalia U.F.W.A., 5.00; Glenada Juniors, 10.00; Rowley U.F.W.A., 5.00. Total $175.00.

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News of U.F.A. Locals

"Wise Wood" was the name chosen for a new U.F.A. Local in Athabasca constituency. C. E. Duschesne is president and W. S. Scott, secretary.

J. A. Magneison, organizer of River Bend U.F.A. Local, in the Peace River constituency, Reno district, was elected its first president. Chas. Nousek is secretary.

"Resolved that a 100 per cent Wheat Pool would be a benefit to the people of Alberta" was debated at a recent meeting of Malmo U.F.A. Local. The judges gave their decision in favor of the affirmative team, Lee Bussard, Mary McLaughlin and E. Whitfield, who were opposed to Mrs. Embertson, Sam Svenson and Walter Greiner.

Wm. J. Rottacker, secretary of Peoria U.F.A. Local, writes: "At our last meeting the following question was vigorously debated: Resolved, that one hundred per cent Pool by legislation would be in the best interests of the Alberta wheat growers. There were three speakers on each side and the vote of the judges was one for the affirmative and two for the negative. The debate was thoroughly enjoyed by a large crowd."

Olds U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals held an enjoyable social gathering in March, beginning with court whist. Mrs. B. Ross and J. L. Dodd won the prizes. A debate followed, on "horses versus tractors", the judges declaring Messrs. A. Samis, Boyd Cuthbertson and E. J. Phillips winners by a slight margin over Messrs. Taggart, Ted Stauffer and Parkinson. The ladies served lunch, after which the crowd enjoyed a couple of hours' dancing.

D. Thomson, secretary of Ferguson Flats U.F.A. Local, writes that he has been instructed by his Local to express approval of a speech delivered by C. H. Axelson and strong disapproval of the action of "sundry rowdy gangs of hooligans" who have created disturbances at meetings addressed by him in some localities and goes on to suggest that eggs thrown at meetings would be better used if distributed to needy children; and also regrets the action of an "apparently somewhat ignorant magistrate," who, according to the press, in dismissing an action against nine persons who were charged with causing disturbance, at a meeting claimed that the meeting was "illegal" or "words to that effect." Mr. Thomson states: "The proper people to deal with breaches of the law are the police force, who should do so in a legal fashion." The letter adds that the Local is "going strong though financially embarrassed," and describes recent activities.

Dolcy U.F.A. Local has for its officers this year E. Peterson and J. B. Scott. The latter writes that meetings are held each month, with social evenings twice monthly. "We are very fortunate," he says, "in having a lively Junior U.F.A. They have, with good success, put on two plays, and programs, the proceeds from these activities go to pay what we still owe on our U.F.A. hall. The members of this Local tendered for the contract to deliver 30 ricks of wood for the schoolhouse. So the wood was hauled and a day set for sawing it, when a member brought up an engine and circle saw. In less than eight hours the wood was sawed, split, and piled. The ladies were there to prepare a substantial dinner for us. We are all firm believers in co-operation and if we only accomplish things on a small scale we know that it helps to create and develop the social consciousness from which springs concerted action."

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U.F.W.A. Items

Cayley U.F.W.A. reports the conclusion of a successful winter program. Several card parties were held to raise funds; also a quilt was raffled bringing in a substantial sum to the treasury. The April meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Ralph Chaffee. Several bulletins were read by Mrs. Johnson. There were thirty present.

At their March meeting Olds U.F.W.A. Local heard a paper on "Easter and Its Origin", and this was followed by a pleasant social time, writes Mrs. J. A. Dodd. Plans were made for a sale of food on April 4th, to raise money for fees, as they are only asking the members to pay $1 each this year. The February meeting was enlivened by a heart contest, and a cap and apron contest. A very interesting report of the convention was given by Mrs. C. B. Bellamy, president and delegate.

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The Junior Conference is worthy of your support. The Fund for defraying delegates' travelling expenses is now open.

Regulations for Distribution of Seed Grain

How Supplied to Farmers Who Are Unable to Obtain It From Own Resources

By Hon. R. G. REID, Provincial Treasurer

The Provincial Government, in co-operation with the Federal Government, have completed arrangements for the distribution of seed grain (wheat, oats and barley) to farmers in the Province who are unable to obtain same through their own resources.

All farmers living in municipalities are required to make application to the secretary of their municipality, while those located in unorganized territories must make application direct to the Department of Municipal Affairs, Edmonton.

All seed grain distributed must meet the requirements of the Dominion Seeds Act and must grade No. 2 seed or better. It is hoped that most of the seed handled will be No. 1, thus assuring to the growers the highest quality of commercial seed provided by law. Free inspection will be provided through the Dominion Seed Branch.

Weekly meetings are being held in Edmonton, attended by representatives of the two Governments, so that any problems that may arise may have immediate attention. It transpired at their meeting held on April 9th that a number of municipalities were prepared to make advances of seed to their farmers provided the supply could be purchased locally. In view of the fact that regulations previously agreed to by Provincial and Dominion officials restricted local purchases to not less than 1000 bushels, municipalities advised that they could not avail themselves to the provisions of the act governing the distribution of seed and the following arrangements were agreed to:

1. That in view of Federal legislation requiring that any grain disposed of for strictly seed purposes must be graded by the Dominion Seed Branch, and the further fact that some municipalities would distribute less than one thousand bushels, the Dominion Government would agree to inspect samples at the office of the secretary-treasurer, and if that inspection showed that the grain was suitable, would make a further inspection on the ground and give a conditional certificate.

2. That such inspection would only take place in respect of lots of not less than five hundred bushels and then only after the municipality had reported its total bushel requirements to the department.

3. The conditions under Nos. 1 and 2 apply to wheat seed only, and the same condition will apply to barley and oats except that instead of the one pound sample remaining in the office of the

secretary-treasurer it must forthwith be sent to the Seed Branch, Calgary, for test, as germination is required in connection with such seed.

Role of Municipalities

Under the foregoing conditions municipalities would be required to collect one pound samples from growers for the inspection by the Dominion Seed inspectors at the office of the secretary-treasurer. If the grain as so inspected is approved as to grade by the inspector, a further inspection will then be made by him on the premises of the grower, and if the grain in the aggregate meets with the approval of the inspector he will issue a conditional seed inspection certificate and take from the grower an undertaking in the form of a statutory declaration that he will deliver the seed which has been so inspected and certified to. The grower, upon direction of the municipality, will then make delivery of the seed so inspected and approved, and the secretary-treasurer will, at the time of delivery, forward to the Dominion Seed Branch at Calgary a one pound sample from the seed actually delivered, which, upon being again certified by the Dominion Seed Branch, will entitle the grower to payment.

Due to various reasons, certain districts will have to import seed to meet their requirements, and when they make known their requirements arrangements will immediately be made by the Provincial Government to ship in seed from reliable sources without involving any extra expense upon the purchaser of the seed, due to the fact that the price that will be charged purchasers has been agreed to by the Governments.

It is hoped that these arrangements will now be more acceptable to the municipalities concerned. In order to render assistance, representatives of the Municipal Department in the areas most affected are being asked to co-operate with local officials so that they would be fully conversant with the present requirements and assist them in every way in making known their requirements to the Provincial authorities. Every effort is being made by officers of both departments in every way possible so that the seed that is required may be delivered in ample time for seeding.

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No Democracy Without Economic Freedom

"True Democracy can only obtain in a state of economic freedom, when the vital problem of the wise consumption has been solved."—C. M. H., in *The New Age.*

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Debt and Wealth

"Nations are impoverished in war as in peace times, not because of a failure of their revenues, but because of an accumulation of debt, whereby the revenue of wealth is mortgaged permanently in payment of interest to the few, who have no conceivable use for it. . . . Civilization could deluge its creditors in wealth as easily as it deluged its soldiers with munitions, if it were wealth they need and not power over those in their debt."—Professor Frederick Soddy, University of Oxford.

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We must remember that every hungry adult and every under-nourished child is a potential customer for the goods produced by our farmers. That market is separated from us only by the folly of man.—A Speakman, M.P., in the House of Commons, March 23rd, 1931.

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Policies of Packing Plants

An outline of evidence given by witnesses before the Agricultural Committee of the Alberta Legislature, with regard to policies followed by the packing plants, is continued below from our last issue. Questions addressed to William Young, Manager of the Alberta Livestock Pool, and his replies follow:

Question.—You had an article in the press that stated the plants had received from 95 to 97 per cent of their supplies direct. Did you not overestimate on this occasion?

Answer.—No, here are the exact figures. In January, yard receipts were 10,520 hogs, the Edmonton plants only bought 565 head at the yards, but their slaughtering for the month was 21,509 which showed 20,944 as direct, or 97.3 per cent, and in February yard receipts were 7,809, and the Edmonton plants did not buy a hog on the market, but slaughtered 17,493, therefore they had 100 per cent direct that month, and the average percentage for January and Febuary combined was 98.55 per cent direct. And I will take this further, into January. One plant after filling its own wants by direct deliveries, shipped out three loads of hogs (260 head) to the east. In February one load (84 head) and in March three loads (255 head), total 599 head, all of which was bought and sold without competition. This plant is conducting a commission buying business and to the best of my knowledge holds no commission license, or operating a Trust account, and their books and records are not open to inspection of a representative of the Minister of Agriculture, and all of the above points have to be adhered to by all commission firms doing business on the open yards.

Question.—According to a packers' representative they do not bid or buy the Pool f.o.b. hogs. Would you explain how those hogs are sold, and why the packers won't buy same?

Answer.—After explaining the system of sale, Mr. Young stated that all large Canadian packers and most of the small packers, were bidding on those hogs practically every week, and if they did not get them, it was for the very obvious reason that their competitor had outbidden them. He stated that he was aware that Mr. Robertson had made this statement, and if he referred to the Swift Canadian Company as a whole he was mistaken, as their company had been bidding fairly steadily on those hogs, and if they did not get them, it was owing to the fact previously mentioned.

Gives Proof From Records

To verify this, Mr. Young produced a file containing bids and sales, going back to the first of January, which showed that the Swift Canadian Co. had bid on those hogs every week, but had only bought part of them one week, and all of them on the week of March 12th, owing to having been outbid by from 25 cents to 50 cents per cwt. But, he continued, I believe Mr. Robertson referred to the Edmonton branch of the Swift Company. In this instance, he was correct in stating they had not bid or bought those hogs, for the reason that the Pool refused to sell to this branch on any other conditions than to other firms.

When this Branch started buying those hogs, they did so on the understanding that if weights were radically out of line, an adjustment would be made. Mr. Young stated that they were quite willing to do this, feeling that as all other buyers who had been buying them for years previous had no grievous complaints, everything would work smoothly. However, adjustments were called for practically every shipment from the beginning. Several adjustments were made, but on checking up the Pool found in many cases, although the shrink looked out of line in the first instance, when the killing percentage was checked up, it was high enough to offset the shrink. In one case when an adjustment was called for, we found on checking up, that they had held the hogs in their yards for four days before killing, and then they dressed 68.7 per cent.

Cannot Allow Preferred Position

The significant point in this was that Mr. Robertson admitted on the stand that 68.70 per cent was a good killing percentage, yet an adjustment was asked for. Therefore we discontinued adjustments, as we considered that under this system the Swift Company could bid higher in the first place, and it was possible that by calling for an adjustment, eventually they would have the hogs at their competitor's bid, and probably lower. It was in our opinion a system of buying with protection, and I may say that this Branch has persistently endeavored to work their bidding on protection lines if possible. We naturally appreciate the point that the Swift Canadian Co. are our largest buyers, but at the same time, cannot see our way to allow one firm any preference over the others.

Question.—It has been stated by a packer that it took him 30 years to learn the business. Do you think this period is required to learn this business, or do you think this is an exception?

Answer.—I would answer that this way. Let us first decide the principle of learning a business. I was taught that to learn my business, I had to be efficient along business lines, and while being so, do business in a fashion that would hold the confidence of the patrons which I did business with. Now reviewing the methods of the packing fraternity in the the past and present, I would say they have utterly failed to establish confidence between their patrons and themselves, therefore I consider they have not learned the business yet.

(*To be concluded in next issue.*)

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The income of wage earners in the United States decreased by $8,853,000,000 in 1930 as compared with 1929, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

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SHE WAS HOME

Book canvasser (to little boy at gate)—Is your mother at home?

Little Boy (politely)—Yes, sir.

Canvasser (after knocking a dozen times)—I thought you said your mother was at home?

Boy—Yes, she is, sir; but I don't live here.

The Inadequacy of a Partizan Parliament

Government's Extravagant Claims and Opposition Leader's Scolding—Attitude of Co-operating Groups—The Need for Economic Planning.

By WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

PARLIAMENT adjourned for the Easter holidays without having disposed the speech from the throne. The gravity of the economic conditions throughout the world generally, and in Canada in particular, appears to have been sensed by the House, and while Parliament may not know what to do, the members all seem anxious to talk about the situation, each giving his own analysis, and advancing his own remedies.

The throne speech was characteristic of all such speeches in that it claimed more as a result of Government policy than the facts would warrant, in attempting to inspire confidence it indicated hopes of prosperity which have no basis in economic reality; and was as vague as usual in respect to the scope and character of the legislation proposed.

The amendment by the Opposition was the occasion of a four and one-half hour scolding of the Prime Minister by its leader and accomplished nothing except revealing the inadequacy of a partisan Parliament to deal with the crisis in the midst of which we are.

Amendment Summarized

The amendment of Rt. Hon. McKenzie King might be summarized as follows:

(1) We, the Liberals, are sorry for having lost the election and are still peeved.

(2) We intend to make it hot for the Prime Minister for having promised the people more good things at the last election than the Liberals could think of.

(3) Unemployment is worse and the price of wheat lower than when the Liberals were in office.

(4) The reason for this calamity is the absence from Government policy of the unfulfilled promises of lower tariffs, which the country would have enjoyed if the Liberals had been elected—the inference being that the mere promises of the Liberals to give lower tariffs during the last nine years was responsible for keeping not only Canada but the whole world on an even keel; and

(5) That Mr. Bennett did not wear the proper color of tie, did not smile with the right side of his face and above all did not sweeten his words with honey at the Imperial Conference. What hope is to be found in such childish twaddle?

The Co-operating Groups

The general position taken by the co-operating groups has so far been that of sympathetic co-operation. Messrs. Coote, Spencer, Luchkovich, Campbell, Woodsworth, McInnis, Speakman and Miss Macphail have been the only speakers from the independent groups. While each of these speakers has put forward a different phase of the economic problem now confronting the country, I would summarize the general viewpoint as follows:

(1) The world-wide economic crisis is the logical and inevitable outcome of a profit or competitive system.

(2) The final and only adequate remedy is a change of system from competition to co-operation.

(3) This cannot be done by any single legislative act or at once, but must be taken step by step in an orderly and intelligent manner.

(4) Parliament should set about securing the economic facts as speedily as possible and then act according to the facts, regardless of precedent, or party.

(5) Every phase of the economic condition should be investigated, but it is suggested that we should give immediate and special consideration to finance with a view to its social control on a scientific rather than a profit basis.

(6) Criticism of the party in power has been tempered with a sense of fair play. The Government's action through the present year will determine its ability and at the same time the extent to which critics should go.

The two questions to which practically every member who has spoken in the present debate has referred are "Unemployment," and the "Price of Wheat;" the latter being regarded as a sort of index of the plight of agriculture generally.

Heaps and the Unemployed

The speech from the throne was interrupted the day before recess by Mr. Heaps, of Winnipeg, who moved the adjournment of the House to consider the case of the unemployed. The reason for Mr. Heap's action was that the end of the financial year had come, there would be no funds for further relief and further relief was required.



WILLIA M IRVINE, M.P.

Mr. Heaps, while ruled out of order, eventually got a hearing on going into supply and the discussion occupied the greater part of the day. The Government practically ignored the discussion, but made a statement to the press the following day that the appropriations for unemployed relief had not been exhausted and that relief would not be immediately discontinued.

As to the position of the Western farmers and the price of wheat, the speech from the throne promises assistance, but what will that assistance be? The Western farmers are the victims of a world wheat surplus, or a world wheat underconsumption, whichever you like, and also they are suffering from an unequal share of the national burden of taxation, interest charges, and freight rates. These together have brought Western agriculture to bankruptcy.

Plight of Agriculture

What can Parliament do in these matters? Take first the tariff burden. The nations of the world have shut out Canadian goods, both raw products and manufactured articles. Eastern Canada must have protection and has got it. Protection to Western Canada, which cannot dispose of its products in Eastern Canada, is disastrous. Western Canada cannot endure another year. Something must be done to equalize the farmers' burden with the rest of the people or Confederation will not stand. That is the actual situation.

What is to be done? Western farmers can get little help by protection since Canada does not import the goods which agriculture produces. How then shall they be assisted so as to bring them up to a position of economic equality with protected manufacturers? That is the question which the Government and Parliament must answer at this session. Will it be fixed prices for farm produce, a bonus on all wheat exported, or both, or what?

In addition to some compensation to agriculture for tariffs something must be done about debts which were contracted during inflation prices, and interest charges must be lowered.

The prospects of finding markets for wheat are not any too bright. Let us look at a few of the facts and see what they tell us.

Europe's Wheat Policies

Twenty-two out of twenty-six countries of Europe have adopted one or all of the following measures in respect to wheat: Import duties, milling quotas, price fixing, subsidies to growers and Government monopoly of the trade. Here are a few examples: Germany has an import duty of $1.62 a bushel; France, in addition to an 84c per bushel import duty enforces a milling quota of 90 per cent domestic wheat, and the customs collected on import wheat are used to pay premiums on French wheat exported; Greece has an import duty of 55c per bushel and compels millers to buy domestic wheat at

fixed prices; Switzerland has a Government monopoly of the wheat trade and maintains prices ranging from a maximum of $2 32 to a minimum of $2.11 per bushel; Sweden has a fixed wheat price and an import duty of 27c per bushel; Norway has a government monopoly of the trade; Spain prohibits importation of wheat until domestic wheat exceeds $1.75 and then imports under strict government regulation.

These measures, adopted by European countries, have tended to increase the production of domestic wheat and to decrease correspondingly the market demands for import wheat. At the same time improved farm technique in all the major wheat countries and the mechanization of the industry have enormously increased the world output of wheat, and could still further increase that output enormously.

The result is that in 1930 the world's exportable surplus of wheat exceeded twelve hundred million bushels. Great Britain is practically the only free market, so that all wheat exporting countries rush for the British market. But Britain imported only one hundred and ninety-six million bushels in 1930. Hence the British market is at present a dump market. Every bushel of Canadian wheat sold in Britain this year cost the farmer about twice as much to produce it as he received for it.

Canada needs a new plan by which production will be controlled and her industries balanced, so as to bring her as near as possible to economic independence. The alternative is to accept the present situation and starve nobly. It is interesting to speculate on which direction Parliament will tend this session in this regard. Russia has the advantage over every other country in the world in that she has a plan. Like the rest of the countries of the world, Canada is planless. But how much longer can a planless civilization continue?

A. Speakman Portrays Western Farm Conditions

Eastern Paper Pays High Tribute to U.F.A. Member

Alfred Speakman, M.P., who spoke in the House of Commons on March 23rd, made a survey of conditions in the West and of the economic problems of Canada which caused Wilfred Eggleston, corresponent of the *Toronto Star*, to write: "By common consent the most eloquent and impressive contribution to the debate on the address up to yesterday, not even excepting the two leaders, Messrs. Bennett and King, was made by Alfred Speakman, the United Farmers of Alberta member, sitting for Red Deer."

Declaring that in the forty years during which he had lived in Central Alberta he had never seen conditions so discouraging as they are today, Mr. Speakman said that farmers who had "faced with a smile all the troubles of drought, hail, frost, wind and insect pests, all the loneliness which must be the lot of a pioneer community," were today for the first time wondering whether to put in a crop, for morale was lower than he had ever known it to be in his past experience. The farmers, he said, "are prepared to gamble with nature, but today they say the dice are loaded against them."

Referring to the contrast between the optimistic addresses of bank presidents and the attitude of the banks to the farmers, who found it impossible to obtain loans, he said: "There is a growing feeling today throughout Western Canada that a financial system which can only function when times are good, when there is business expansion and rising prices, but which fails miserably and abjectly during times of distress, is not an adequate financial system for this country."

If some intelligent inhabitant of Mars or some other planet dropped in our midst today, said Mr. Speakman, he might be pardoned if he said we were a strange race, because he would "find everywhere an accumulation of wealth in usable form side by side with the most abject poverty. . . . .

The Real Menace

"The menace today is the self-complacent inertia of men who, themselves in comfortable circumstances, fail to realize what is going on in the world around them. If we do reach a state of chaos, it would be those self-complacent gentlemen who would be responsible, who having ears hear not what is going on and what is said around them, and having minds, supposedly, understand not, and who having eyes close them to the human suffering around them."

Since our last issue was prepared for the press copies of Hansard have come to hand containing speeches delivered by several other members of the Farmer group of exceptional interest and value. As probably in no previous session, attention has been concentrated through the efforts of the Farmer representatives upon the grave problems of agriculture—upon the refusal of credits for agriculture by the banks; upon the disparity between the prices of farm products and those of manufactured goods; upon the grave injury done to agriculture by the tariff increases which tend to maintain the present inequality; upon the problem of disposing of the farmers' products in the markets of the world.

We had hoped to quote some outstanding passages from the speeches of a number of U.F.A. members in this issue, as well as those of other Farmer and Labor members of the House, but as there is a heavy reduction in the space available as compared with our issue of April 1st, this has not been possible. We hope, however, to print portions of these speeches in our next issue.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1)

legislative enactment which will place it beyond the control of the grower, or shall it be created by such legislation as is necessary to permit the producers to co-operate efficiently and control the agency? I have sufficient faith in the Western farmer to believe that, provided the London conference proves to be a success, he will demand the control of the product of his labor through co-operative methods rather than permit the control to pass into the hands of a board over which he will have no jurisdiction.

* * *

While the farmers at home upon their farms cannot themselves actively direct the course of international affairs which in fact concern them very deeply (though through organized effort they have exerted much influence even in this field) they have a wonderful opportunity in the realm of co-operative endeavor. And the influence which they can wield in the wider fields will in fact be proportionate to their growth as an organized, united force. The Co-operative institutions already brought into existence by the farmers of the Province are envied by farmers the world over. As yet we have only touched the fringe of our co-operative possibilities. The delegates attending the last Annual Convention of the U.F.A. recognized this, and gave instructions to the Board to endeavor, as far as possible, to consolidate the efforts of the presently existing co-operative institutions, and to explore new fields. What has been accomplished to date can be found in an article by our Vice-President, Mr. N. F. Priestley, on page four of the April 1st issue of our paper, *The U.F.A.* During the three days that I have been at the Central Office, I have been immensely gratified with the progress that the Executive, our Vice-President, Miss Bateman, and the staff have made in carrying out the instructions of the Annual Convention, If the response of the farmers is as whole-hearted as has been the effort of those who have been responsible for the preparation of the details of the proposed scheme, then we can expect in the future to accomplish something along co-operative lines that will surpass anything that has been done in the past. In behalf of the farm people of our Province who are today carrying an almost unbearable burden, I appeal to every elected officer of our movement to put forth a determined effort to attain this immediate objective. In undertaking this work we can feel assured that we are not engaged in patching up the old system whose bankruptcy as a system is apparent to all—inasmuch as it has produced starvation in the midst of plenty—but are in fact laying the foundation of the Co-operative Commonwealth in the building of which, as declared in the Manifesto of our Annual Convention, lies the only hope of our civilization.

Robert Gardiner

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

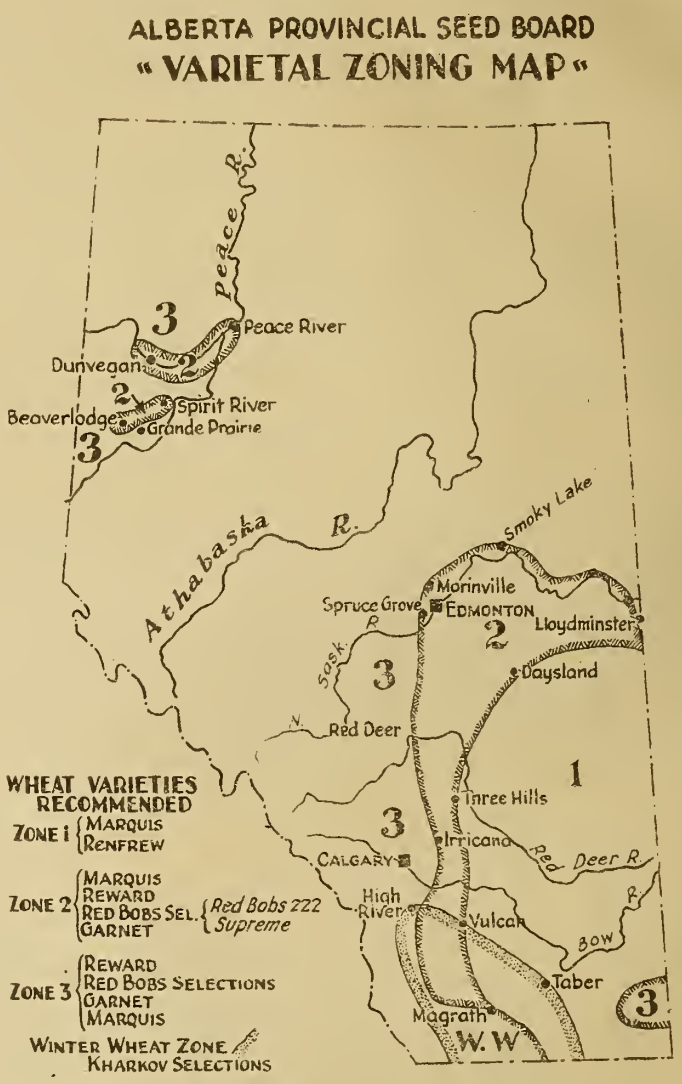
Recommended Wheat Varieties for Alberta

Alberta wheat growers should make a careful study of the wheat zonation map printed on this page. This map has been prepared by leading authorities on the subject in the Province of Alberta and is the result of some four years' preparation.

The information upon which the conclusions were drawn consisted of experimental data from the Dominion Experimental Farms at Lacombe, Lethbridge and Beaver Lodge; the Provincial Schools of Agriculture at Olds and Vermilion; and the University of Alberta at Edmonton. The Dominion Experimental Farm at Scott, Saskatchewan, was asked to contribute its data to represent the east central part of Alberta. In addition to experimental data, the experience in field observations of members of the above institutions, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Seed Branch and interested growers, was used to outline the zones in the map.

High and uniform quality in Canadian export grain is now more necessary than ever since the competition in the world markets grows more severe each year. Superior quality can more readily be secured by the elimination of inferior varieties and the restriction to varieties of proven merit. The selected variety must be sufficiently high in yield and grade to be profitable to the grower and of a quality suitable to the consumer. In the accompanying map only those varieties are recommended that appear to warrant general usage over relatively large areas and that are high in market quality. The varieties are listed in order of preference for each zone on the basis of the above mentioned characteristics.

The Alberta Wheat Pool presents this material to its members with the hope that careful study will be made thereof. It is suggested that a copy of this map and the accompanying material be preserved by the wheat growers.



The Various Zones

Zone 1 comprises the south-eastern part of the Province and closely corresponds to the areas of brown soil and dark brown or transition soil. It is bounded on the east by Saskatchewan, on the south by the international boundary and on the west and north by a line running between ranges 15 and 16 at Coutts through Magrath, Vulcan, Gleichen, Three Hills, Daysland, Kinsella to the Saskatchewan boundary between townships 47 and 48.

Zone 2 lies north and east of Zone 1 and corresponds fairly closely to the black soil belt or parkland area. It is separated from Zone 3 by a line beginning at Coutts on the south and running north through Magrath, ten miles east of Pincher Creek, High River, Irricana, Innisfail, Red Deer, Spruce Grove, Morinville and east through Smoky Lake, Armistice, Dewberry to the boundary line between Zones 1 and 2 at the Saskatchewan boundary between townships 47 and 48. Zone 2 includes also an area, along both sides of the Peace River running from the town of Peace River to approximately ten miles west of Dunvegan; also an area running from Sexsmith south to Grande Prairie and west through Beaverlodge.

Zone 3 corresponds fairly closely to the wooded soils and lies to the west and north of Zone 2. It includes also the areas surrounding Zone 2 in the Peace River area and the Cypress Hills in the extreme south-eastern part of the Province.

The Winter Wheat Zone lies in the south-western part of the Province and is delimited on the south by the international boundary, and on the west, north and east by a line beginning at the boundary between ranges 26 and 27, running north along the foothills through Pincher Creek as far as High River, then east to ten miles north of Vulcan and south-east through Taber to the boundary between ranges 11 and 12.

The lines delimiting the various zones are arbitrary and are fixed only for the convenience of map-making. Slight changes have been made in the original map in order to co-ordinate the zone lines in Alberta with those of Saskatchewan. The recommendations for the different zones have been made on the basis of our present knowledge of all of the standard varieties grown in Western Canada. Changes in zone boundaries may be necessary with the accumulation of further knowledge regarding the present known varieties and the introduction and production of new varieties.

Wheat Varieties

The following varieties are listed in order of preference in the different zones:

Zone 1—Marquis and Renfrew.

Zone 2—Marquis, Reward, Red Bobs Selections and Garnet.

Zone 3—Reward, Red Bobs Selections, Garnet and Marquis.

Winter Wheat Zone—Kharkov Selections.

(Continued on page 20)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

GRAIN INSTEAD OF U.S. CORN

Ontario stock raisers import some 12,000,000 bushels of corn from the United States annually. An effort is being made to supplant this corn by western feed wheat, oats and barley. The Manitoba *Free Press* points out that a reduction in freight rates on coarse grains moving from the west to eastern Canada would aid this cause materially.

According to the figures quoted by the *Free Press* western Canadian barley can be landed in Europe from 8 to 13c lower than to the Canadian Maritime Provinces. This is due to the low export rate as compared to the domestic freight rate. Barley for which the Manitoba farmer got about 14c a bushel would have cost the Maritime stock feeders from 51 to 55c while it could be purchased in European ports at from 40 to 42 cents. The *Free Press* also points out that barley can be shipped at a lower rate from Arcola, Saskatchewan, to China than it costs to ship it from Arcola to British Columbia.

* * *

The *Winnipeg Tribune* uses a seven column heading to state "Pool Agent Admits Tricky Work." The tricky work referred to was the loading of a car of wheat so the dockage would go to the sides in order to try and get a better grade for the farmer's benefit.

* * *

FAITH AND HOPE

We are the advance guard. We are making contact and overcoming resistance by faith and example.

Let's pause and look back upon the victories won and the splendid army of over 100,000 League folks on over 45,000 farms all fighting in their sectors that the ultimate goal may be reached.

Slowly and surely we have advanced midst adversity to from a few hundred to over 45,000 in membership.

Victory after victory has crowned our efforts until our organization deals in millions and billions.

The fruit of faith has been success. Although we cannot see the end of the battle and are temporarily halted in our advance so far as price is concerned, our splendid organization is intact. Slowly we will move on to new victories.

Many will fall but the faith of our leadership will lead us to new heights and eventually the threatening shadows of uncontrolled production, uncontrolled marketing and destructive competition and speculation will clear away and we all will unite hand in hand.

Co-operation will win because it is our Creator's wish that we share each other's burdens and work in unison for the common good.

Our childhood prayers will be answered. His "Kingdom will be done on earth as in Heaven." God's mill grinds slowly but sure and the grist will be co-operation, not competition.

Not for the few, but for all.

Let us keep the faith and hold high the torch and carry on to victory.—*Dairymen's League News*, New York

* * *

Read the first article on "Togetherness" by F. J. Gould in this issue. Get your children to read it, too. A series of articles by Mr. Gould will be run in *The U.F.A.*

* * *

INDIVIDUALISM
By Glen Frank

Rugged individualism has been the glory of the people of the United States until now.

But something has happened to individualism.

Individualism is important only in terms of what it does to and for the individual.

There is nothing sacred in a name.

If rugged individualism results in ragged individuals, it may be time to reconsider the concept of rugged individualism.

The fact is that the old individualism we have long boasted was a superb pioneer virtue that has, in many ways, become a vice in this relative maturity of the complicated technical age.

But individualism is still a word that has magic in it, quite apart from what it may actually mean to the millions.

Individualism!

Competition!

These are words that still bring rounds of ringing applause from the uncritical crowd.

Now, no sensible man wants to see monopoly given a free rein.

A democracy is dumb that cannot and will not prevent an uncontrolled monopoly from gaining sovereignty in the land.

It is the utter planlessness of economic development that weighs most heavily upon us.

Idealistic individualism has us drugged, so that our critical faculties are dulled.

And yet, where is the political leader willing to wage a campaign against an obsolete individualism that has given us a planless and self-defeating economic situation?

I suggest that we should stop thinking about individualism so much and begin thinking about the individual more, to the end that we may evolve political and economic politics that may protect and promote the best interests of the individual even if the policies run counter to much of the ancient gospel of rugged individualism.

Ours must be a planned rather than an anarchic future.

* * *

Duncan Marshall, in a speech at Red Deer, said the Canadian wheat carryover last year was 200,000,000 bushels. It was 130,000,000 bushels. Public speakers should try to be reasonably correct in quoting statistics.

* * *

Experts are strongly recommending Reward wheat to be sown instead of Garnet. Actual field tests show Reward to be greatly superior to Garnet.

* * *

THE STAMP COMMISSION

At the present time a Royal Grain Commission, headed by the British statistician and economist, Sir Josiah Stamp, is being held in Western Canada. The purpose of this commission is to conduct an enquiry into dealings in grain futures. The other members of the commission are Chief Justice J. T. Brown of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, who is representing the prairie Provinces, and W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg, representative of the Canadian grain trade.

Undoubtedly the reason behind the appointment of the commission is the dissatisfaction among large numbers of farmers of Western Canada with the speculative method of wheat selling and the tremendous financial losses that have fallen upon only too many Western Canadian people during the past year and a half. There is also the fact to be considered that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is a body unto itself and not subject to any governmental regulation. Its transactions are kept secret and its influence upon the country for good or ill is more or less of a mystery.

There is reason to believe that Premier Bennett himself believes that speculation in grain as conducted on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is not an unmixed blessing. On February 24th, 1930, in the course of a speech in the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Bennett, then leader of the opposition, made the following statement: "I asked the Minister of National Revenue who was so anxious and solicitous in connection with frauds in the sale of mining and oil stock IF THERE WAS ANY DIFFERENCE IN SELLING WHEAT SHORT BY MILLIONS OF BUSHELS AND SELLING MINING AND OIL STOCKS SHORT. Where was the Minister of Railways and Canals, the past-president of the United Grain Growers? Where was the Minister of Finance who was formerly interested in the grain trade? Where were they when the farmers of Western Canada were faced with that situation?"

There has been a wide diversion of opinion as to the advantage, or otherwise, of future trading in the Grain Exchange to the producers of grain. The Grain Exchange officials and the grain trade of Canada are a unit in supporting and eulogising the exchange and its methods, maintaining that the farmer gets more for his grain due to the fact that the exchange is in existence. On the other hand, we have the evidence of leading British grain traders, notably Lord Crawford, and Sir Herbert Robson, who maintain that British consumers get their bread cheaper because of the existence of the exchange. Lord Crawford served on the grain purchasing board for Great Britain during the war and Sir Herbert Robson is director of the Baltic Exchange and a well-known London and Liverpool wheat trader. Lord Crawford said "In my opinion, year in and year out, the gambling in the grain in Chicago probably tends to reduce the price to the consumer in England. When a dozen grain merchants are in and out of the market nobody knows what is going on and the people gamble and lose, and Britain on the whole gets its grain cheaper as a consequence."

The Stamp Royal Commission is now holding sittings throughout Western Canada and will be in Calgary on Saturday, April 15th, to hear any evidence on the subject of the enquiry. Farmers who have opinions to express may do so before this commission. It is important indeed that the viewpoint of the farmers of Western Canada should be fully presented at the various hearings.

* * *

Nine hundred and fifteen cars of smutty wheat were delivered in Alberta from the 1930 crop. Treating seed prevents smut to a very considerable degree. Don't lose that $130 a car!

* * *

The Winnipeg *Free Press* states the average cost of rising a bushel of wheat to be 60c in Alberta, 78c in Manitoba and 80c in Saskatchewan. These figures are at the farm and do not take into account freight, elevator charges, etc.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

TOGETHERNESS

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

One hundred and twenty-two steps lead up the hill to the church of St. Chad, at Rochdale, in Lancashire, England. The folk of Rochdale can climb. They can climb heights that are more toilsome than mountains. The steps of the people's stairs have often been splashed with blood, and wetted with tears, yet they labored upwards through the ages, in the spirit of togetherness, the spirit of co-operation, the Wheat Pool spirit. From the top of the steps of St. Chad you can look over the plains of Lancashire, the place of crowded towns, of armies of mills, of canals, of cotton-workers, of a wonderful corner of English civilization, of English co-operation.

I knew an old Englishman who died, aged 88, in 1906. His white locks and his white beard told of a long life spent in the service of the common people. George Jacob Holyoake was his name. He used to tell me of his friendship with Robert Owen, the apostle of co-operation. When you talked to him, you had to speak into his ear-trumpet. Deaf were his ears; but keen his eyes. He could see the little beginnings of great things. The two Saskatchewan streams rise in little sources, and pool their waters into a great river. Holyoake saw a tiny brooklet of co-operation that started running in 1843. It grew like a Mississippi, a "Father of Waters." In 1930 it rolls in strength. It was not twenty years old when, in 1858, Holyoake dipped his pen in ink, and smiled as he wrote the history of it—the history of the Rochdale Pioneers, the history of the men and women who climbed the painful yet splendid co-operative steps.

On a dark November evening in 1843, twelve unemployed weavers met in a humble corner of Rochdale. Hollow-eyed, yet brave of heart; poor in money, but rich in faith, they drew together. Each put down twopence on a table. This was their pool, their common stock, their capital. Instead of emigrating to California, as some weavers did, they would save; they would buy a store of food and other necessaries; and sell from their own shop to their own neighbors. Each Sunday they assembled at a room where Chartists held meetings, and offered free reading of books and newspapers. Loud and eager voices talked on Sunday afternoons about the people's poverty, the people's sorrow, the people's slavery, and the people's hope. The pence and shillings rattled in the box month by month, the coins increased and multiplied. The ragged weavers lifted their eyes towards the sky of the future. They seemed to see a wonderful vision—of busy stores, of crowding customers, of houses built by co-operation, of articles made by co-operative hands and brains, of land purchased with co-opcrative money, and a co-operative hotel. The summer of 1844 passed. People in Windsor Castle were excited by the birth of Queen Victoria's fourth baby. People in Rochdale laughed at the co-operative pioneers, and how the weekly twopence had been raised to the weekly threepence, and still the provision store was not yet born. But four days before Christmas, lads shouted as they ran up and down a narrow street, called Toad Lane. They grinned, they jumped, they yelled:

"The old weavers' shop is opened at last!"

The shop, on the ground floor of a dingy warehouse, belonged to the "Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers." The pioneers, or climbers, had mounted the first step. They were selling bread; they were selling butter; they were selling sugar; they were selling oatmeal; they were selling black treacle. They had two shovels. One shovel scooped sugar; the other scooped currents. The goods in the Toad Lane store were valued at £15; and Toad Lane was as proud of its co-operative baby as Windsor Castle of its fourth royal infant! And the Toad Lane toad wore in his head (as Shakespeare would say), "a precious jewel"—the jewel of equity, of justice, of fair dealing. These bread sellers and treacle sellers were equitable pioneers.

In 1846, they climbed a fresh step, and sold butcher's meat, and even sold goods to the general public; and the number of the men and women shareholders was 110. In 1848 they rented the upstairs rooms also. Their song was "Excelsior!"—higher; and that year the co-operators numbered 140. In 1850, in the midst of the oatmeal and beef, and treacle, certain grim men rose up and said that the Pioneers ought not to meet and discuss social reform on a Sunday. But the answer from many throats rang out: "Every member shall have full liberty to speak his sentiments on all subjects"; and peace reigned in the Lane of the Toad, and the roll of the Equitables came to 600. In that same year, a family of pioneers moved their dwelling more than two miles And their hearts still dwelt in Toad Lane, and they walked more than two miles, and passed many nice stores, but in none would they buy bread, or bacon, or butter, save in the poky little shop in Toad Lane. Shoes and clothes and clocks came into the program for 1858. In that same year, people wondered when the Pioneers reported that they had killed 4½ cows. The explanation was simple. The equitable butchers had joined with a tradesman in having a cow killed, of which the Equitables took half.

In the first year at Toad Lane, the sales covered £710. In the year 1922, the sales amounted to £729,716, and the members had risen to 25,000. And during all these years of climbing every member drew a dividend out of the year's profits, larger or smaller according to his or her purchases. "Dividends for All", was the good text. And during the years, 2½ per cent of profits each year was put aside for education,—books, classes, teachers, light, heating. Education means "leading out". And Rochdale girls and boys in 1930, attend classes in citizenship and co-operation, and are "led out" from their little selves into the wide bright world of mutual aid. They also go to classes for music and singing. The thought of Toad Lane in 1843 was small; its issue in 1930 is great. So let us repeat Charles Mackay's music:

> The thought was small, its issue great,
> A watch-fire on the hill,
> It shed its radiance far adown,
> And cheers the valley still.

But did co-operation start in 1843? No! it was born ages long since. In our next chapter we shall fly back thousands of years.

(To be continued)

During the past year the *Scoop Shovel*, official organ of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, has been running a series of articles on "The Spirit of Co-operation Throughout the Ages" by F. J. Gould. The series is primarily for young co-operators but adults, too, find the articles very readable. With this issue *The U.F.A.* announces the publication of these articles.

F. J. Gould has spent a lifetime in the work of humanising knowledge and in the making of education a great deal more than the training of memory. He is known internationally as a demonstrator on moral education and is an honorary secretary of the International Moral Education Congress.

We believe that young readers will find Mr. Gould's articles very interesting and trust they will encourage others to read these as they appear regularly in *The U.F.A.*

Provisions of Vote on 100 Per Cent Pool

Main Points of Saskatchewan Proposal

Information regarding the main provisions of the referendum to be taken in Saskatchewan on the One Hundred Per Cent Pool is contained in a circular issued by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, as follows:

Rural Municipalities

The referendum for the 100 per cent Pool is to be conducted on a municipal basis, and the secretary of each rural municipality is appointed returning officer.

Towns having a population of less than 2000, and villages, shall form part of the rural municipality in which they are situated (Sec. 7, s. s. 2).

The returning officer shall prepare a list of all men and women of 21 years of age, who appear, by the last revised list, or are by his knowledge, possessed of the qualifications below (Sec. 43):—

(a) All persons of the full age of 21 years who are owners or occupiers of at least 40 acres of land on *some portion of which grain is actually grown or produced*;

(b) The vendor and purchaser under an agreement of sale, mortgagor and mortgagee, landlord and tenant, where such land has been sold, mortgaged or leased;

(c) The chief resident officer of a corporation which is owner or occupier, vendor under an agreement of sale or

purchaser, mortgagor or mortgagee, landlord or tenant of such land;

(d) The husband or wife of any of the above persons (Sec. 5).

This means that anyone who has a direct financial interest in 40 acres or more of land, upon some portion of which some grain is actually produced as described above, *whether a cash or grain interest*, has a vote, for the purposes of the referendum. In voting for delegates in the 100 per cent Pool, however, the qualifications will be restricted to growers of grain or those receiving grain as payment or purchase price.

The "chief resident officer" means the head officer of any loan and mortgage company, bank or other corporation having interest in land as above.

No person shall vote more than once (Sec. 74). This includes owners of land in more than one municipality or division, so that local agents of loan companies or bank managers will be precluded from voting. Such institutions must appoint a "chief resident officer" to vote, and he votes *once*.

Local Improvement Districts

In local improvement districts the returning officer will be appointed by regulation. Voters' lists shall be prepared from the assessment roll of the district, with the necessary additions described above. Polling subdivisions will be set up in the usual way (Sec. 42).

Cities and Towns Over 2000 Population

In cities and towns having a population of 2,000 and over the returning officers will be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council (Sec. 7 s. s. 2).

Voters' lists will be compiled by application for registration. Only persons who apply, and have the qualifications set out above, will be placed on the voters' list. For this purpose registrars may sit for not less than three days or more than eight days, between certain hours. Lists to be posted 5 days after registration in town hall and two other conspicuous places (Sec. 10 to 41).

Vote

The vote is to be taken on a day named by proclamation, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sec.3). It shall be by ballot (Sec. 54, s. s. 1).

The form of ballot is as follows:

Are you in favor of a 100% Compulsory Grain Pool,	YES	
as provided in The Grain Marketing Act, 1931?	NO	

(Section 2)

The words "a 100 per cent Compulsory Grain Pool as provided in" were inserted when the bill was in Committee, the reason given being that the growers had discussed the plan in those terms, and would not otherwise know what they were voting for.

The returning officers will appoint two scrutineers for the affirmative and two for the negative side of the question in writing, from among the applicants, who must subscribe to the usual declaration (Sec. 58, 59, 60 and 61).

If a person's name is not on the voters' list, he may have it added on voting day *upon being vouched for* by a person whose name is on the list, and taking the oath.

A qualified voter may vote where he happens to be on voting day, on being sworn. It is not absolutely necessary that he should vote in his own municipality.

Recount

Any three electors who have voted in a polling subdivision may apply for

Continued on page 15)

"No Wonder they sell so many"



McCormick-Deering
Ball-Bearing Cream Separators

NEW owners are delighted when they discover the advantages of owning a McCormick-Deering Cream Separator. Ask some of them. You will find them enthusiastic about its close-skimming, easy-turning, silent operation—its cleanliness—and its fine appearance.

You don't know how much you are missing until you see and try the McCormick-Deering yourself. On request the McCormick-Deering dealer will bring one of the six sizes out to your farm for a trial.

Tell him whether you prefer a hand, belt, or motor-driven model. Information will be sent on request.

BRIEF FACTS:

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- Beautiful Glossy Japanned Finish
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- 6 Sizes—"For One Cow or a Hundred"

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Interests of the United Farm Women

Organize Consumer Co-operatives!

How the Collective Purchasing of Bulk Commodities Will Benefit Every Farm Family

By the President of the U.F.W.A.

Waskatenau, Alta.

Dear Members of the U.F.W.A.—

Once more a rallying cry is sounding to the farm people of Alberta: "Divided you are weak, united you are strong. Organize! Organize! Organize!"

In the past two decades the United Farmers of Alberta have grappled with the problems confronting agriculture in the West and have so conclusively proven the powers of organization and co-operation that the attention of the whole world has been drawn to the developments taking place in our Province. In the social, educational and political field and in co-operative marketing much has been accomplished to improve the status of the farm. Powerful forces, however, have caused a disastrous slump in the prices of farm products and have thereby been able to check the progress of our efforts to secure adequate returns for our labor through co-operative marketing of our farm produce. The eyes of the world are upon us watching to see how we are going to meet the challenge to our ideal "Co-operation."

Our Responsibility

The way in which we deal with this problem will determine whether we have been building our movement on a firm foundation or whether after all the structure in which we take so much pride has become too cumbersome and unwieldy for its base. The responsibility is ours, how shall we meet it? Shall we fold our hands and wait for Government assistance or shall we give way to despair, lose faith in our ideals, or shall we try to make the small returns that we are receiving from the sale of our produce last longer by pooling our purchasing power?

Some years ago when Dr. Warbasse visited this Province, he congratulated the farm people on the success of the Wheat Pool, yet warned them not to neglect to organize their purchasing power as consumers also, for no matter how great the increase in the selling price of this basic product of the farm true prosperity would not come until the farmers had organized their buying power sufficiently to influence the price of those commodities they must purchase to carry on their farming operations.

A few districts heeded this warning and their success even in a limited field amply demonstrates the possibilities of co-operative effort along these lines. One of these, the Coronation Constituency U. F. A. Co-operative Association, as has been stated in *The U.F.A.*, in its first year of operation transacted business to the extent of $40,000, saving to its members nearly $6,000 or approximately $1 for every $7 paid out. As has been further pointed out, this was done without involving the farmer members of the twenty-six Locals which comprise this co-operative association in a single dollar in capital investment.

If twenty-six Locals functioning as one unit can influence prices to this extent, what a tremendous saving could be made through the collective purchasing of all the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals.

This then is our opportunity to do something worth while for ourselves, and when we think of the added comforts and conveniences that can be secured for the money saved by the co-operative purchasing of coal, binder twine, oils and greases, potatoes, fenceposts, lumber, etc., surely every farm woman will do her utmost to encourage the formation of these co-operative purchasing associations.

Let us therefore become human radios, broadcasting the old rallying cry, "Organize! Organize! Organize!" and thus ensure to ourselves the greatest return possible for our labor in the coming year.

Fraternally yours,

AMY WARR,
President.

—————o—————

"As consumption is the end and aim of production, so life is the end and aim of consumption. There is no wealth but life."—John Ruskin.

—————o—————

Would Place Men and Women on Equality

U.F.W.A. Executive Endorse Proposals re Personal Naturalization

Meeting recently in Edmonton the Executive of the U.F.W.A. decided to endorse the resolution on personal naturalization of women, which was passed unanimously in the Legislature in 1926, on motion of Hon. Irene Parlby. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Premier Bennett, urging that a delegation pledged to support the placing of men and women on an equality with regard to their nationality, be sent to the next session of the League of Nations; also that the principles upon which the Nationality of Married Women Bill is based be embodied in legislation. The resolution declared that "a woman of British nationality residing in Canada should not lose, or be deemed to lose, her nationality by the mere act of marriage with an alien, but that it should be open to her to make declaration of her alienage if she so desires." A bill introduced in the House of Commons on March 17th proposed amendment of the Naturalization Act to make effective personal naturalization of women, with certain exceptions.

—————o—————

Urge Planting of Trees

The planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers during "Spring Planting Week" is urged by the Provincial Town and Planning Advisory Board. They are asking those interested to tune in every Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 to CKUA, the University broadcasting station, which will also be linked up with CKLC, Red Deer. Information will then be given as to when, what and how to plant, including the use of native plant material when available. Similar information will be given over CJCA, Edmonton, every Monday afternoon at 4:30.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A.* Pattern Department, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 1 7-8 yard of 39 inch material. To trim with lace or other edging requires 4¼ yards. To finish with bias bind-

ing requires 7-8 yard 1½ inch wide. Price 15c.

7152. Ladies' Apron.

Designed in Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40, Large 42-44 and Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. It requires 2 7-8 yards of material 35 inches wide for a Medium size. To finish with bias binding requires 11 yards 1½ inch wide. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Cream of Split Pea Soup: Pick over 1 cup dried split peas, and soak for several hours. Drain. Put on to cook with 2 quarts cold water, a small piece of fat salt pork, and half an onion. Simmer slowly until the peas are soft (3 or 4 hours) then rub through a sieve. Mix 2 tablespoons flour with a little milk, and stir into the peas. Add 3 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper to taste, then stir in four cups skim milk. Cook a few minutes longer and serve hot.

Apricot Marmalade: Wash 1 lb. dried apricots and soak for 2 days in 4 cups cold water. Then add 1 cup canned pineapple juice and cook gently for 1 hour. Add 8 cups sugar and 1 cup diced canned pineapple. Simmer until the mixture will jell—about half an hour.

———o———

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

Utopia U.F.W.A. was organized recently, in the Fishburn district. Mrs. B. Cook is president, Mrs. E. Davis and Mrs. L. Geering vice-presidents, and Mrs. J. J. McFarland secretary.

———

Mrs. Rondelet is president, Mrs. Bourgeois vice-president and Mrs. Girouard secretary of Drean U.F.W.A. Local. Meetings are being held at the members' homes, and a good program has been arranged.

———

Keystone U.F.W.A. celebrated their eleventh anniversary on March 20th with an entertainment at Keystone school, writes Miss Agnes Colquhoun, secretary. After an enjoyable program of songs, readings and dialogues the ladies served lunch and then the floor was cleared for dancing.

———

Miss Molly Coupland, vice-president of the U.F.A. Junior Branch has kindly volunteered to visit members or friends of the U.F.A. who are patients in Lethbridge hospitals. If you know of any such patients, Miss Coupland would be glad if you would let her know: her address is Box 343, Lethbridge.

———

"Garden Hints" was the roll call subject at the April meeting of Turin U.F.W.A., held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Matthews. A Baby Clinic is being held on April 29th, at Mrs. Matthews' house in Turin, for all children under school age. Mrs. W. Arrowsmith gave a splendid paper on early pioneering, giving her own experiences of ranch life, reports Mrs. Roy Handley, secretary.

———

During the winter Waskatenau U.F.W.A. put on a number of successful whist drives. At a recent meeting at the home of Mrs. R. W. Lewis, Mrs. Hilda Wright gave an interesting report of the Conven-



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tion, and many good suggestions for carrying on the work were given by members in response to the roll call. Mrs. Warr's bulletin was greatly appreciated.

A talk on the care of the child's teeth, by Miss Davidson, public health nurse, and a paper by Mrs. Doten on Ireland, were enjoyable features of the last meeting of Arrowwood U.F.W.A. Local, reports Mrs. W. H. Ellis, the secretary. It was decided to continue the dances put on by the Local until the end of April. Mrs. J. Culp was hostess, assisted by Mrs. Brubaker and Mrs. Beagle.

In a recent report from Sunnyvale U.F.W.A., it was stated in error that McCafferty Local had entertained them whereas the hostesses on that occasion were the members of Browning Local. The March meeting of Sunnyvale Local, writes Mrs. Glen Kellogg, secretary, was enlivened by a talk on old Irish customs by Mrs. Reynold and some interesting contests. Mrs. Postans, the president, was hostess.

Last year Progressive U.F.W.A. gave financial assistance to Sunshine, the H. W. Wood presentation fund, the Junior Red Cross, the Rest Room, the Mrs. McKinney portrait fund, the Junior Conference fund, the prohibition fund, the Salvation Army and the Red Cross, to a total of $70. Mrs. Gottschlich was re-elected president, Mrs. D. A. Boden is vice-president and Mrs. O. S. Young secretary.

Mrs. Buckley's Meetings

The following meetings will be addressed by Mrs. J. C. Buckley, U.F.W.A. Director, and Mr. F. T. Cook, of the Provincial Department of Health: April 14th, 2:30 p.m., Mrs. Lester's house, Keoma; April 14th, 8 p.m., Keoma Hall; April 15th, 2:30 p.m., Strathmore; April 15th, 8 p.m., Strathmore; April 16th, Meadowbrook Hall, Gleichen (probably at 8 p.m.); April 17th, 3 p.m., Tudor School; April 18th, Standard, 8 p.m.; April 21st, 2:30 Milo; April 22nd, Vulcan; April 23rd, 8 p.m., Gem school.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE *Motto:* EQUITY

Good Education Desirable

Dear Juniors:

I wish to say a few words to the Juniors on education. I believe the young people of Alberta should get as good an education as possible to help solve the difficult problems of life, which seem to become more difficult as time goes on.

A number of us go through school without ever thinking much of what it is all about, and because of lack of understanding or perhaps indifferent teachers, leave school as soon as possible. I was fortunate enough to go to a good teacher who made me see the benefits one might obtain from a good education. He had to work for his education, and consequently appreciated it. He continually impressed us that a good education was within the reach of anyone who would make up his mind to get it.

I think we should go to school as long as possible. School, however, is only a foundation for our education, and we should not stop when we finish, but continue increasing our knowledge by reading good books, and thus keep our minds in a growing condition.

The Department of Extension of the University of Alberta issues a reading course each year of selected books. The young people who participate in this course are asked to come to Edmonton for "Farm Young People's Week" in June to write an examination on the books read during the winter as well as on the lectures given during the week. The boy and the girl getting the highest marks are entitled to a free one-year course at one of the Provincial schools of agriculture. This is a prize well worth trying for.

I would like to see every Junior Local in the Province discuss educational matters as often as possible, and hold at least two literary meetings every winter. If you have not got them already, by all means get the particulars re the reading course from Miss Montgomery, University of Alberta, Edmonton, who will be very pleased indeed to give you all the information you require.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. HOPPINS
Junior Director,
Red Deer Constituency

Huxley.

Junior News Items

Burlington Junior U.F.A. held their last meeting at the home of Emil Laqua.

The last meeting of Stainsleigh Junior Local was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson.

At the March 21st meeting of Thorhild Junior Local a "knick-knack committee" was elected to plan a surprise for each meeting.

The last meeting of Pincher Creek Junior Local was held on March 6th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Cyr.

At the last meeting of Netherby Junior Local it was decided to send a delegate to the Junior Conference. Games wore played.

Eighteen members were present at the March 12th meeting of the Jonny Canucks Junior Local. Ways and means to raise funds to send delegates to the Junior Conference were discussed. It was decided to have a dance and refreshment booth; also to raffle a camera the same night.

"There was a very large attendance at the last meeting of the Stanmore Junior Local," writes Mary Anderson, secretary. Nancy Anderson and Ruth Zachariassen said recitations, Victor Higgens and Joan Adams played the piano, and Victor Higgins also sang a song. Jokes were told by Ruth and Christine Zachariassen Charlie Burton and Ivy Adams.

On February 13th, the Craigmyle Juniors gave a concert, which was opened by a short address by the chairman, Mrs. Banner. A dance followed the program. The last meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon. After a spelling bee a delicious lunch was served by the

hostess, writes Mildred Branum, corresponding secretary.

The Glenada Juniors raffled off a quilt at the last dance, which netted them $16.50, writes Florence Moore, secretary. The boys' program committee had charge of the March 7th meeting, which was a success. The program consisted of a debate, "Resolved that boys and girls hold joint meetings" which the affirmative won, a taffy pull, games of guessing, and community singing.

The annual meeting of the Turin Junior Local was held on March 6th when the following officers were elected; president, Wilfred Stauth; vice-president, Eugene Stauth; secretary-treasurer, Myrtle Sorgard; supervisors, Mrs. Stauth and Mrs. Mitchell. The Juniors had a bean bag contest, of which the winners were Esta Cole and Lester Nordean.

The last meeting of the Rosyth Junior Local was held at the Rosyth community hall with 16 members and several visitors present. The delegate for the Junior Conference was chosen in order to give him as much time as possible to prepare his speech for the public speaking contest. It was decided to hold a debate and social evening for the young folks of the community in the near future.

Francie Fry organized the Alcomdale Junior Local on March 11th. The following officers were elected; president, Frank Lovelock; vice-president, Theo Pettibone; secretary, Harriet Pettibone; advisory committee, Mr. A. E. Spargo, Mrs. W. G. Purches, Mr. R. D. Pettibone. The meeting was followed by a whist drive and social evening. There are 14 paid up members.

The last meeting of the Flagpole Hill Junior Local was held at the Semple home with full attendance, writes Charlie McDermand, secretary. In order to pay their expenses to the Junior Conference, the Juniors put on a concert at Haynes, which lasted about two hours. The U.F.A. members brought cake and sandwiches, and paid the rent for the hall and also for the music for the dance which followed the concert. $48.00 was cleared.

The last meeting of the North Edmonton Junior Local was held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Martyn, at which Bert Corbett was elected vice-president. After the business part of the meeting, Mrs. Hepburn gave an interesting talk on "The Advantages of Being a Junior." A large number of members and adults were present. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess assisted by the Misses H. Martyn and H. Bacon, E. Molineaux and Mrs. Dick.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

(Continued from page 11)

a recount on the ground that ballots have been improperly counted or rejected (Sec. 71). The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council will decide whether such recount should be granted (Sec. 72), and make regulations for holding the recount (Sec. 73.)

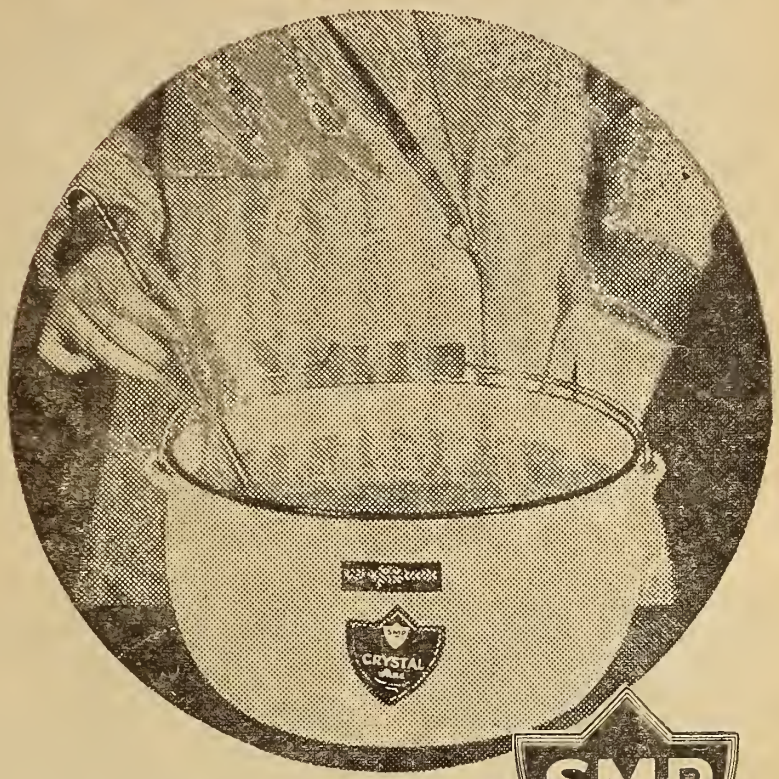
Effect of Vote

If two-thirds of the voters vote in favor of the Grain Marketing Act it will be brought into force by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council (Sec. 75).

No further vote to test the Grain Marketing Act shall be taken nor may the act be revoked until after the expiration of *three years* from the date the act was brought into force. The act may not be revoked until a further vote has been taken and a *straight majority* of those voting are in favor of revocation (Sec. 76).

Up to April 2nd the port of Vancouver shipped 52,645,746 bushels of grain

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U.F.W.A. COOK BOOK "AS POPULAR AS EVER"—

Mrs. Barbara Cormack, secretary of Alix U.F.W.A., writes: "I should be very glad if you could send forward eight more cook books. They seem to be as popular as ever."

Order from U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary.

which was over 19,000,000 bushels greater than the shipments up to the same date last year.

The International Labor Office at Geneva has recently issued its most up-to-date figures for the strength of the co-operative movements of the various countries. It reports 246,547 co-operative societies, exclusive of those in Russia, their total membership being 39,584,691 persons—the figures for 1925 were 207,949 and 35,667,772.

The largest group is that of the agricultural co-operatives, which count nearly 161,000 societies, but the consumers' co-operatives are second with 18,163 societies; and when it comes to individual members the latter are in the lead with almost sixteen millions, whereas the agricultural societies have fifteen and one-half millions.

If the figures for the Russian movement are added, the total for 1928 comes to 368,003 societies with a membership of 74,800,291.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

A correspondent who has attended a number of Alberta Wheat Pool meetings writes: "Am surprised at spirit manifested at these meetings. In spite of depression, of propaganda, rural population believes Wheat Pool to be necessity. We see evidence of this on every side."

Robert Gardiner, Leader of the U.F.A., does not see any virtue in limiting wheat production in Western Canada. The Canadian wheat farmer he said can handle a large acreage just as cheaply on an acreage basis as a small area.

Dr. J. B. Harrington of the University of Saskatchewan is recommending the growing of an increased acreage of flax this year. He points out that United States requires 20,000,000 bushels of flax a year, getting 18,000,000 from Argentina and 2,000,000 from Canada. The University Extension Department Saskatoon, is issuing a flax bulletin, giving detailed information on the subject. There is no charge for this pamphlet.

A Vitally Important Matter

(From Pool Broadcast April 2nd.)

The grain producers of Western Canada will soon be in the midst of seeding their 1931 crop. Seeding will be done this year in the face of very discouraging conditions, with wheat and coarse grain selling at prices considerably below the cost of production and at the present time nothing to indicate hopes of a very great change; but seed must be sown in order that a harvest may be reaped.

The one thing the wheat producers should consider right now is the using of every effort to sow the best seed available and to treat the same as a prevention against smut. In the face of the oceans of wheat which have literally overwhelmed the available markets of the world and brought the price down to ruinous levels it is the quality of Canadian wheat that has found purchasers for it to the extent of an aggregate volume greatly in excess of last year. To take any action that may tend to lower the quality, or to avoid doing things that would prevent degrading of Canadian wheat would be suicidal at the present time. At all costs the reputation of Western Canadian wheat for a high quality must be preserved in these parlous times.

Of course the weather exercises a predominant influence in the making of the Canadian wheat crop, and wheat raisers certainly cannot change that, but there are things the grower can do in order to preserve the quality of the wheat. He can test his seed, he can sow seed free from disease, free from weed seeds, other grains and mixed varieties, and above all seed that will grow. Good seed can usually be obtained by cleaning, treating and testing. Enquiry has shown that one out of every seven farmers in this Province does not even clean his seed grain, and that one out of every five does not treat his seed for smut, while 20 per cent of the farmers do not know the variety of wheat they are planting. Financial conditions are deplorable throughout the country, we know only too well, but in such a vital matter as endeavoring to provide for seed every possible effort should be made to use good seed.

Treat for Smut

It is important that wheat should be treated for smut. It would seem that smut infection is spreading in Alberta and those farmers who produced smutty wheat last year can realize thoroughly how expensive it is to raise this kind of wheat. During the present crop year 915 cars of wheat were graded smutty in the Calgary and Edmonton inspection divisions, 592 cars being graded at Calgary and 323 at Edmonton. On every car of smutty wheat the loss was approximately $130, so that the cost to the farmers of these 915 cars was around $120,000. Now smut can be prevented to a very considerable extent by treatment of the seed. At a cost of approximately 35c, fifty bushels of seed wheat can be treated with formalin. In the April 1st issue of *The U.F.A.* there is an article prepared by the Federal Department of Agriculture giving complete details of how to correctly treat wheat in order to ensure against smut. If any person would like a copy of this I will gladly send them one if they will write to the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

It would be a splendid thing if every grain grower would test his cleaned seed before putting it in the ground. The test can be made by taking two lots of one hundred grains each and planting in two flower pots. If the germination test shows 85 per cent or over within say seven days, then the seed can be used; if less, more seed should be sown per acre or new seed obtained if at all possible.

It is impossible to over-emphasize, especially this spring, the tremendous importance of doing everything possible to maintain the quality of Canadian wheat. Quality is our big selling point and if that is gone our wheat comes in direct competition with the low grades produced in such overwhelming volume in so many countries of the world.

Principle Above Price

Economic Annalist, Ottawa: The Co-operative associations of Canada, particularly in the Western Provinces where the movement has made greatest headway during the last decade or two, are passing through a period of severe testing due to declining prices. A small percentage of the members always ready to jump at conclusions attribute the decline to some weakness of their associations. This is because some farmers associate co-operation with price control. Co-operative literature has at times encouraged this point of view, but the sooner we give careful consideration to the real purposes and possibilities of the movement the sooner are our associations likely to be appreciated for their real value. The co-operative associations of Western Canada which today handle a large share of all the major farm products marketed are functioning satisfactorily. The decline in prices is in no way attributable to their shortcomings. Indeed it would probably have been much more drastic in most instances were it not for the steadying influence of the larger farmer controlled organizations.

Protection a Feature

Present experiences should be valuable to officials as well as members of associations. They emphasize the fact that building an association on the "price appeal" basis alone is dangerous. A co-operative association is a business organization primarily, but underlying its business activities is a principle which should be put above the idea of "price." A co-operative association is the farmers' best protection and within certain limitations can affect prices favorably, but it cannot arbitrarily hold prices up in the face of increasing supplies, market restrictions and general world depression. We need more eduction dealing with the principle of co-operation, with supply and demand, with the accomplishments of co-operative associations in the improvement of trade practices, the establishment and reduction of grades and standards, the elimination of duplication and reduction of handling costs; and less emphasis on the arbitrary control of prices.

Big Farmer Investment

Producers of Western Canada have more than $50,000,000 invested in facilities for the handling of their products. More than half of the farmers have contributed to this development and share in the responsibilities involved. The co-operative movement in the west has done much to stimulate similar developments in other countries. A great deal has been written about these organizations and many delegations have visited Canada to study them. Like many good things we have about us, our co-operative associations are not likely to receive the appreciation to which they are entitled. We should not make the mistake of associating the present unsatisfactory trade condition with any weakness of these organizations.

News and Views

Duncan Marshall, former Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, in an address delivered at Calgary on April 1st stated that pegging of wheat prices would lead to chaos.

A E. Darby, formerly Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture,

now secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has come out in a public speech with a spirited defence of grain trading in open markets.

According to reports the United States Federal Farm Board is prepared to hold indefinitely the wheat it has purchased.

By a vote of 33 to 13 the Manotoba Legislature passed four by-laws to implement the Wheat Pool guarantee legislation.

There are now 75,211 tractors in operation in the three prairie Provinces of Canada. Saskatchewan has 39,433, Alberta 21,891 and Manitoba 13,887.

In an interview given in Toronto on March 30th, C W. Peterson, of the *Farm and Ranch Review*, Calgary, stated that prices of Candian wheat are due for a rise shortly. He stated that Europe could not continue to produce wheat at present prices.

In the pamphlet "A Defence of Canada's Wheat Pool" an error has crept in on page 15 in the fourth line from the top where the figures $1.42¾ should be $1.48¾. Those who have pamphlets are requested to make this corection therein.

—o—

Rationalization Proposals of Milling Industry

By A. H. BAILEY

Canadian Representative "Northwestern Miller"

These are trying days with the Canadian milling industry. An accumulation of adverse circumstances has brought about one of the lowest periods of earning power in its history. Never have so many unfavorable conditions been present at one time to defeat the best efforts to maintain a reasonable state of prosperity. World-wide business depression, decreased purchasing power at home and abroad, multiplying tariff barriers around foreign markets and growing competition for home and foreign trade are some of the factors that have brought these mills to their present pass. The consequences are that production and earnings have declined to a point where directors and shareholders are becoming seriously concerned.

Naturally, those in charge of Canadian mills are not accepting such a situation in any spirit of fatalism. Every possible means of improving matters is being considered and discussions between all the interests concerned have taken place. The directors of the Canadian National Millers' Association have been particularly active in this regard and its permanent president, C. H. G. Short, has devoted almost every moment of his time since returning from the Imperial Conference to remedial measures. Despite his exceptional knowledge of the trade and his oft-proven resourcefulness in dealing with difficult problems, Mr. Short appears to be unable at present to produce a cure for this case, nor could he be expected to do so. The trouble lies too deep for that.

Avoid Competition

It is probable that, as times go on, it will become possible to see more clearly in what direction the Canadian milling industry will find its future prosperity. That prosperity will come again is not to be doubted, but the intervening period will make heavy de-

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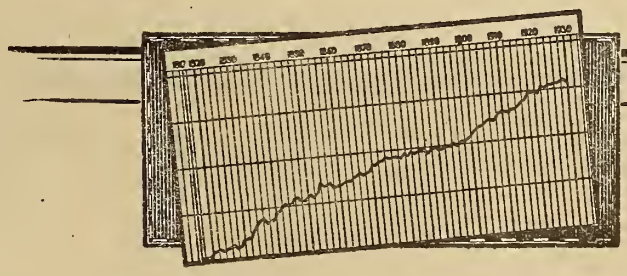
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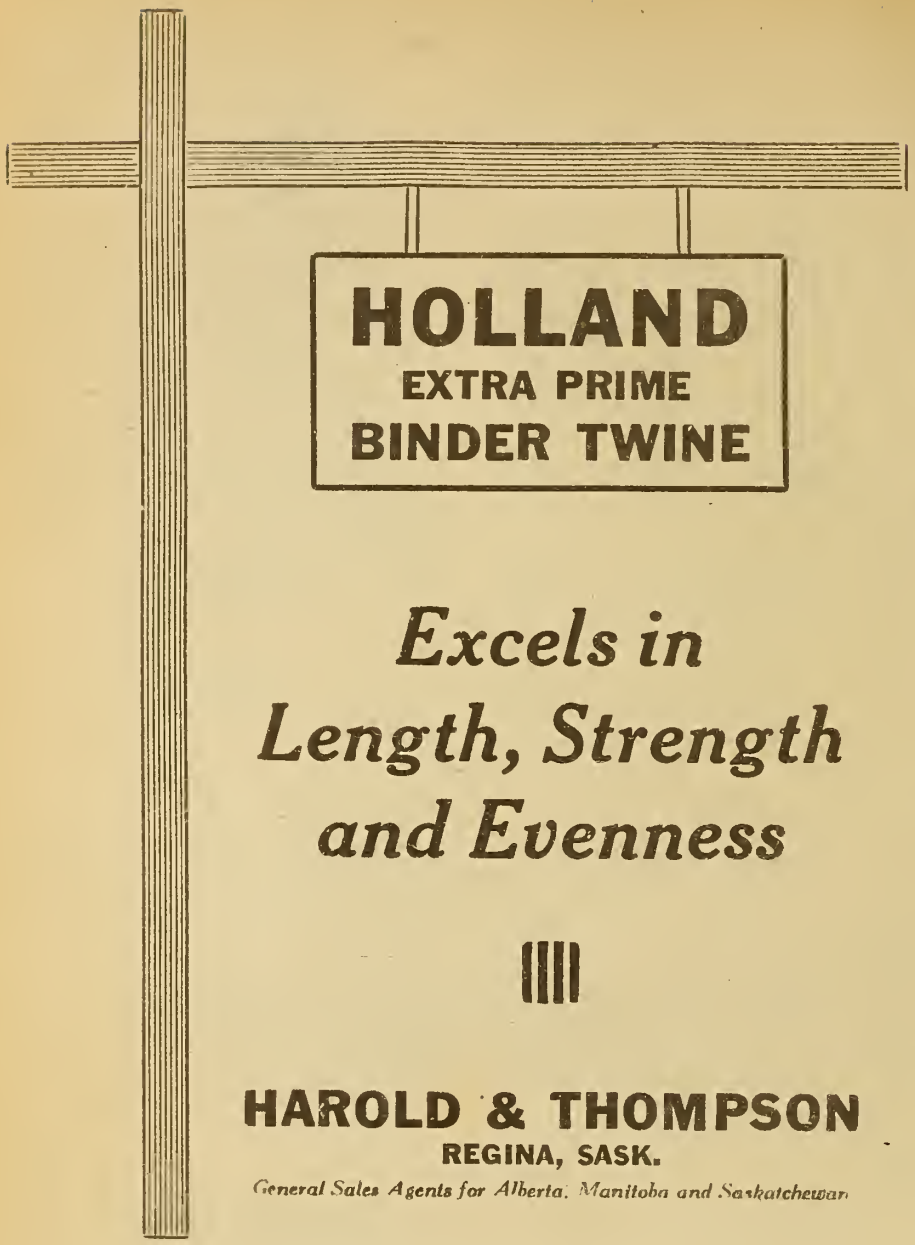
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mands on the patience and fortitude of all. The expedients of other years for tiding over periods of depression are not effective now. Agreements as to trading terms, uniform costs and other co-operative efforts all prove inadequate. On the other hand, WIDE OPEN AND UNRESTRAINED COMPETITION MUST BE AVOIDED AT ANY PRICE SINCE THE ULTIMATE EFFECT WOULD BE TO IMPOVERISH AND DESTROY MANY WHO UNDER BETTER CONDITIONS WILL LIVE AND PROSPER.

Some Change Needed

Turning away, as one must, from the contemplation of negative ideas, the mind naturally becomes attracted by the thought of some sort of financial partnership of a co-operative nature among the larger Canadian companies within the circle of which they could preserve their separate identities and individual characteristics, subject only to the condition that each would come under a form of control that would eliminate the senseless selling practices of today. A holding company might accomplish this purpose without disturbing too much the individuality of the separate concerns. Such an organization could through common stock ownership have power to shut down unprofitable plants, eliminate waste and bring the companies participating into helpful relationships with each other.

Nor need such a change from THE PRESENT TOO EXTREMELY INDIVIDUALISTIC AND COMPETITIVE SYSTEM be detrimental to the public interest. It should not increase the cost of bread or in any other way do injury to the consuming public. On the contrary, it would eliminate a very great amount of waste in production and distribution, the benefit of which would find its way to the public in lower prices for bread. There is really no doubt about this latter statement. Such an arrangement in the milling industry would have just that effect on the cost of living. Consumers are generally suspicious of anything that tends to concentrate production of foodstuffs, but in this case there could be the fullest assurance on this point. The Canadian public are always ready to allow capital as well as labor a fair wage if the means by which the return is earned is clearly understood and approved. Capital, as such, has no enemies in Canada, though irresponsible agitators who have no real influence do sometimes give vent to anti-capitalistic opinions.

Competition Destructive

By way of illustrating the bearing of this idea on the Canadian milling industry as it stands today, it is worth noting that the country is heavily overburdened with surplus milling capacity. In the far-off and simpler days that preceded the war, the country's mills were scattered and largely local in their interests. *Competition was not then as keen as is now the case, and there were healthy margins of profit, even under the worst conditions. The war changed all that. Now competition, as it is carried on, is highly destructive and actually contrary to the public interests.* A reasonable estimate of the possible production of the active plants of today is 40,000,000 bbls. of flour per annum, whereas domestic requirements are not over 10,000,000 bbls. Such a disparity can mean only one of two things. Either export markets must be found for the surplus or the capacity to produce it must

be eliminated. Under present conditions there is little chance that the required volume of export business will be found in time to save the situation. Accordingly, the domestic market must carry the load. In this case the less efficient units are bound to go down and out.

A Pioneer Enterprise

The Canadian milling industry deserves better than this of the country it serves. The making of flour was the very first venture in manufacturing that its earliest settlers undertook. It is now more than 300 years since the first Canadian flour mill was established down on the Atlantic coast and the country has never been without a sufficiency of mills since. The number and capacity of these grew with the spread of settlement until there were mills in every Province and in every farming community from coast to coast. Milling has always been closely allied with farming. It smacks of the soil and more than any other has been the instrument through which the excellence of Western Canadian hard spring wheat was made famous throughout the world. Without the impetus that flour from Canadian mills supplied in world markets, the wheat itself would never have reached its present state of preeminence. Moreover, what has been true in this respect in the past will be even more true in the future. Therefore Canada can never allow this invaluable native industry to languish and become purely domestic in its activities. Canadian flour should be kept in the very forefront of the country's exporting trade. Even a system of subsidy, if necessary, for this purpose would be abundantly justified.

Considerations such as these bring one back to the original theme which is that the industry itself should explore the possibilities of unified control. With the right sort of organization and selling policies the discouragements and hesitancies of today could be converted into vigorous and militant action that would carry Canadian flour into every market in the world.

IT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND THE RELUCTANCE OF MEN WHO HAVE SPENT THEIR LIVES IN BRINGING INDIVIDUAL MILLING COMPANIES TO THEIR PRESENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT TO SURRENDER THIS PERSONAL SUPREMACY EVEN TO A LIMITED EXTENT, BUT PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES SUGGEST THAT AN IMPERATIVE NEED FOR DRASTIC MEASURES HAS ARISEN. The particular idea herein suggested may not be the only one worthy of consideration. The main thing is that somewhere within the orbit of this idea there may be a workable solution of the problem. The industry needs and is in a mood to follow wise and strong leadership EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF SURRENDERING SOME OF THE THINGS THAT HAVE SERVED IT WELL IN THE PAST. IF "EVENTUALLY, WHY NOT NOW?"

—o—

J. E. Maddock of Coronation, Alberta, writes: Your reply to Mr. Gampell was very instructive and I hope all farmers gave it the proper consideration it deserves. Here's hoping that sane, progressive leadership may always prevail in the Pool and Farm movement."

—o—

Has your Local sent in its contribution to the Junior Conference Fund?

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20	Motor Medium	.70	.72	.76	.84
	Motor Medium, Heavy	.71	.73	.77	.85
30	Motor Heavy	.72	.74	.78	.86
	Motor Extra Heavy	.75	.77	.81	.89
40	Tractor Heavy "D"	.75	.77	.81	.89
50	Tractor Extra Heavy "C"	.82	.84	.88	.95
60	Tractor Super Heavy "B"	.82	.84	.88	.95
	Red Engine Oil	.64	.66	.70	.78
	Steam Cylinder Oil, No. 600	.73	.75	.79	.87
	Castor Machine	.63	.65	.69	.77
	Transmission (Summer)	.65	.67	.71	.79
	Transmission (Winter)	.65	.67	.71	.79
	Harness Oil	.67	.69	.73	.81
	Cream Separator Oil	.67	.69	.73	.81
	Floor Oil, Plain	.67	.69	.73	.81
	Floor Oil, Antiseptic	.77	.79	.83	.91
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	48-1s	24-3s	12-5s	6-10s	1-25
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Graphite Pressure Gun Grease	7.00	9.95	8.60	8.20	3.20
Transmission Grease	6.75	8.95	8.00	7.60	2.80
Price per 100 lb. bolted top drums:					
Graphite Pressure Gun Grease				9.50	
Transmission Grease				9.00	
Price per lb. in full or half wood drums:					
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Crank Pin Grease				.09	per lb.
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ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

(Continued from page 8)

Marquis—Marquis is of outstanding importance among the varieties at present being grown in Alberta. It is the standard of quality. It ripens without damage from frost in many of the wheat-growing areas of the Province; it is a high yielder, has straw of fair quality and does not shatter readily. The desirable qualities of Marquis are so outstanding that, where it matures, it should not be cast aside for another variety until the superior value of the newer kind has been fully proven.

Renfrew—This variety, which was introduced by the University of Alberta has been well tried out at all the Experimental Stations in the Province, and on many farms in the south and east. In milling and baking qualities it is practically the same as Marquis; it has a longer and stronger straw; in average yield it slightly exceeds Marquis, but it requires about five days longer to ripen. In Zone 1, where the season is long enough and a long straw is desired, Renfrew is a valuable variety.

Reward—This variety was introduced by the Dominion Experimental Farms, and is suited to approximately the same areas as Garnet. In milling and baking qualities it is superior to Garnet and equal to Marquis. This variety is not recommended for districts where Marquis can be depended upon, as it will probably not yield so well. When this variety was first distributed some of the seed was contaminated with loose smut. Recent observations seem to indicate that Reward is not more susceptible to this disease than Marquis or Garnet.

Red Bobs—This is a variety introduced by Dr. Seager Wheeler. Selections of it are now available under the names of Red Bobs 222 and Supreme, which are quite similar in behavior. They are a few days earlier than Marquis and of good quality, but scarcely as good in appearance. They are not recommended for Zone 1, where Marquis matures satisfactorily, but have given excellent results in some districts where earliness is an important consideration.

Garnet—Garnet is a variety introduced by the Dominion Experimental Farms and is suited to districts where Marquis is subject to frost damage in the fall. In milling and baking qualities it is inferior to Marquis; it shatters more easily; has a weak straw and lodges readily; sprouts readily in a wet harvest season, and when damaged by wind, hail, insects, etc., it lacks the ability to recover from such injuries to the same extent as other recommended varieties. It is not generally recommended for districts where Marquis can be depended upon. It is inferior to Reward as an early variety in practically all characteristics except yield.

Kharkov—This variety has been the leading winter wheat for some time past. Two selections from it are superior and known as Kharkov No. 22 and Kharkov No. 36. The former is a selection made at Macdonald College, in Quebec, and the latter a selection made at the State Experiment Station in Montana.

A large number of other varieties are being grown that are not recommended. They all lack some of the important characters which should be present in desirable wheats for this Province, or they have not been sufficiently tested to prove their true value.

White wheats and Durums are not recommended for Alberta. They have no

advantages over our better hard red spring wheats such as Marquis and Reward. When they appear as admixtures in our hard red spring wheats they meet with disfavor both in Canada and abroad. Such samples are usually heavily penalized in price.

Further information regarding the suitability of varieties for given districts within the different zones can be secured by writing to the Department of Field Crops at the University of Alberta, or at the Provincial Government, and the various Dominion Experimental Farms and Schools of Agriculture.

Members of the Committee on Varietal Zonation are as follows:

R. Newton (Chairman 1927-28) and O. S. Aamodt (Chairman 1929-31), Department of Field Crops, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

W. J. Stephen (Secretary 1927-29), E. L. Gray (Secretary 1930-31), Department of Field Crops, Provincial Government, Edmonton.

F. H. Reed and G. E. DeLong, Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe.

W. D. Hay, Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge.

W. D. Albright, Dominion Experimental Farm, Beaverlodge.

F. M. McIsaac, Dominion Experimental Farm, Scott, Saskatchewan.

F. S. Grisdale, School of Agriculture, Olds.

B. J. Whitbread, School of Agriculture, Vermilion.

W. R. Robinson, School of Agriculture, Claresholm.

O. S. Longman, School of Agriculture, Raymond.

———o———

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———o———

The Junior Conference will be held in June. Has your Local made a contribution to the Fund?

———o———

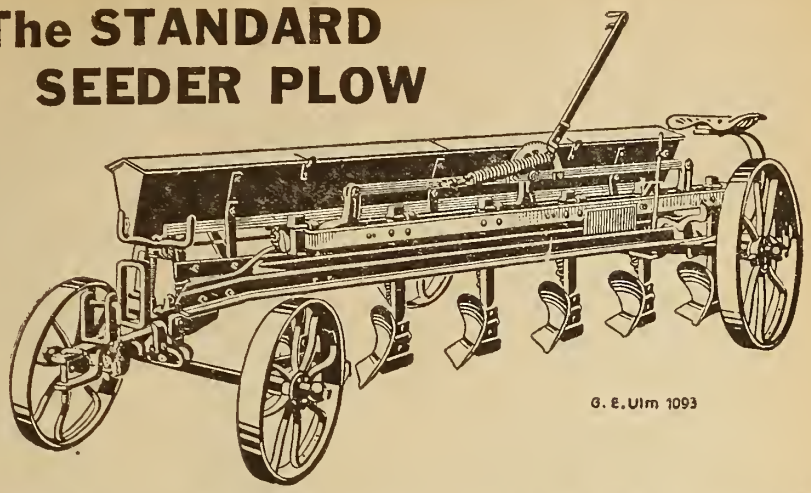
Brownlee's Sound Advice

(*Canadian Forum*, Toronto)

Fortunately not all our politicians are politicians; some of them are statesmen as well, with cooler heads and broader minds. Premier Brownlee of Alberta blazed a trail to sagacity when . . . he advised the delegates (to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.) to go home and study Russia dispassionately and to seek for pointers that might help in the readjustment of our own social and economic fabric. The Hon. N. W. Rowell echoed his words a week later and even Mr. T. L. Church is to be found on the side of the angels. One is not often tempted to agree with the former Dick Whittington of Toronto, but when Mr. Church declared that "Capitalism must be shorn of its abuses and its desire, at times, to exploit the worker," that "Capitalism must clean its own house,"

(Continued on page 22, col. 2)

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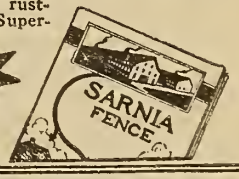


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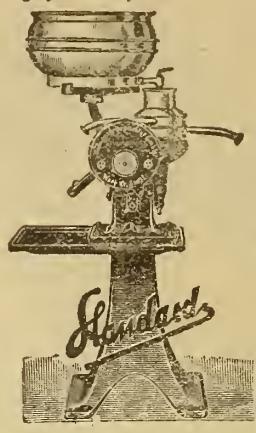
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DR. LEE R. DODDS, DENTAL SURGEON—408 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

BROWNLEE'S SOUND ADVICE

(Continued from page 21)

he uttered nothing but common sense. So did the Minister of Agriculture when he warned the eastern bankers of the grave dangers of a purely selfish policy, dangers far graver than any likely to be caused by the "secret emissaries of Bolshevism." Premier Brownlee in his address even waxed academic and advised his followers to use *Humanity Uprooted* by Maurice Hindus as a textbook. He might have recommended other works, less popular, perhaps, but even more authoritative: W. H. Chamberlin's *Soviet Russia*; Dr. E. J. Dillon's *Russia Today*, the works of Keynes, of Fischer, of Maurice Dobb. These books exist. They are written by men who know what they are talking about and it is time that Canadians were reading them instead of listening to the bed-time stories of angry ignoramuses. Knowledge is the surest weapon of defence and, in time of crisis, the only barrier against hysteria.

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Note

A brief review of Dr. E. J. Dillon's book, *Russia Today and Yesterday* was published in *The U.F.A.* of February 1st, 1930, a little more than a year ago. It was pointed out that authoritative information is obtainable by those who are sufficiently interested to seek it. Dr. Dillon's book was cited as a case in point. Dr. Dillon has lived in Russia almost continuously since 1877, and his intimate knowledge of that country before and since the revolution qualify him to place before his readers a picture of changing conditions which is of the highest value. He will be remembered by many of our readers as the correspondent in Eastern Europe prior to the war, of the *Daily Telegraph*, a leading London Conservative newspaper. At the time of the revolution all his property in Russia was confiscated. He has not allowed his own personal misfortune, however, to influence his judgment, and he describes both the bright and the dark sides of the revolution. He had no illusions with regard to the peasantry, for he was nearly lynched by some of them nearly fifty years ago. Of changes since the revolution he declares: "The peasantry owe a deep debt of gratitude to their liberators, who have virtually raised them from the dead. . . . The Bolsheviks freed him (the peasant) roused him from his lethargy, set him ennobling tasks and qualified him to perform them."

Russia Today and Yesterday, is published by Doubleday, New York, price $3.50.

A Low Priced Book

Many books on Russia by the best authors are published at prices which are not within the reach of readers whose funds are severely limited. A new book by Maurice Dobb, an economist of Oxford University, who has made a study of the progress of the Russian economic system, is not open to this objection. It is published by the Hogarth Press, London, England, price one shilling and six pence. (about 37 cents, with postage in addition). Of Maurice Dobb the *New Leader* states: "In fifty pages he contrives to convey a clearer picture of the essentials of the Russian situation than will be found in some of the more pretentious and highly-priced volumes." Mr. Dobb's book is entitled *Russia Today and Tomorrow.*

At a time when newspapers which are in a position to obtain reliable information in many cases seem inclined to present a confusing picture of the present situation in Russia and its bearing upon our own problems, readers will find the books of such reliable authors as those quoted above, and in the list recently submitted by Alex. Calhoun, public librarian of Calgary, and printed in *The U.F.A.* of February 16th, of exceptional value.—Editor, *The U.F.A.*

———o———

Co-operation Must Solve Problem of Producers' and Consumers' Relations

Inter-trading is an element in the commercial success which is the indispensable factor in co-operative expansion, but the ultimate aims of co-operation are concerned as much with social economy as with commerce. It seeks to expand till it has transformed the whole of society to its own ideal economic and ethical form. In this social character the Movement can admit no irreparable division in the interests of mankind nor any economic problem which co-operative principles and co-operative technique cannot solve. The problem of producers' and consumers' relations is one of the hardest confronting the Co-operative Movement; a solution of that problem, in which much progress has already been made, would crown all its economic achievements.—Margaret Digby, in "Producers and Consumers a Study in Co-operative Relations"

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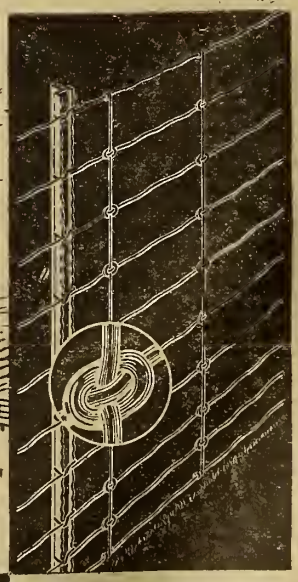
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